

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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allowance made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the circulation of THE
Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an
earlier hour than usual, we are compelled to have our
advertisements inserted as soon as 10 o'clock. If possible, it
should be inserted in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

THE METROPOLIS AND QUAKER CITY.

It is certainly ludicrous to look over certain
New York papers, and examine the peculiar
manners in which they refuse an argument. If the Metropolis is accused of any crime,
instead of bringing forward proof of the con-
trary, they eagerly look at Philadelphia, and,
like children, excuse themselves on the ground
that the "Quaker City did so." Notwith-
standing their great boast of metropolian
and superiority, they are continually quoting
our actions.

The World of yesterday, speaking of the
late election, says:—"The people who herald
New York (for polling 10,000 votes), over-
look the very important fact that the Re-
publican city of Philadelphia, at the late
election, polled over ninety-two thousand
votes, or within about eighteen thousand of
as many as the Metropolis; yet we predict,
when a trial comes, not half as many men
will be asked of Philadelphia as of New
York."

We can account for the large vote in our
city without difficulty. Here we have ample
accommodations for voting, while New York is
most deficient in polls. Besides, we have a
right to poll a larger vote in proportion to our
population than she has. An immense per-
centage of her inhabitants are emigrants, who
have no rights of citizenship, while here,
almost every resident over twenty-one is a
native or naturalized citizen.

When the draft does come, we agree with
the World that it will be far less here than
there. Philadelphia has by her persistent ex-
ertions acquired much credit, and her propor-
tion will be comparatively small, and whether it is she will fill, not seeking to
escape her duty by forged naval enlistments,
not yet by riots.

If the Metropolis is as true to our common
country as her sister city, the country would
have no cause to find fault.

G. BUTLER'S NEW YORK SPEECH.
There are few men in the country who
understand better than General BUTLER the
policy which the Government is pursuing in
its efforts to subdue the Rebellion. His opinions
regarding the position in which the Southern
States have placed themselves towards the
national authority, and the course taken to
bring them again to submit to its supremacy,
are those of a soldier and a statesman.

In his speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on
Monday last, General BUTLER advanced the
idea that now the Government was in a
position to extend the olive branch of peace to
the deluded people of the South. He coun-
seled that it can do so without dishonor;
that it is strong enough, in view of the uni-
animity of the American people in the recent
Presidential election; and that, in the might
and majesty of its power, it can now afford
to offer the rebellious States an opportunity
to lay down their arms and return to their
allegiance. He argued that there cannot be
the same objection to a general invitation to
return and enjoy the blessings of the Union,
that a proud people raised when the Amnesty
Proclamation was published. Let us say to
them, excludes the General:—

"Come back, come back, and leave off
feeding on husks and share with us the fat
of the land, and bygones shall be bygones, if
bygones are bygones, and in one country
and with one law, we shall live in peace
hereafter. Come back, and you shall find
the laws the same; save so far as they have
been altered by the legislative wisdom of
the land—for leaders and followers."

He suggests the 8th of January as the day
for all to lay down their arms and submit to
the laws; and when that hour has passed,
to every man who shall scout the proffered
sunniest of a great and powerful nation,
speaking in love, in charity, in kindness, in
hope of peace and quiet forever to its rebelli-
ous sons, then let us meet him or them with
sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall
bring the rebellion to an end forever, by the
extinguishment of such men wherever
they may be found. When the clock strikes
the last knell of that parting day, then all
hope to those who have not made progress
to return should be cut off forever and ever.
No longer shall they be permitted to live
on the land, or even within the boundaries
of the United States. Let them go to
Mexico, the islands of the sun, or some
place that I care not to name, because I
know no land bad enough to be cursed with
their presence, but never to live here again."

Referring to the result of the election, he
remarked that "he never expected to see, in
some or civil affairs, greater victory than
the one we have just achieved." It is "a
victory which has decided the war, if not in
a military point of view, yet overwhelmingly
as a civil victory, which, after all, decides
the fate of nations."

General BUTLER's address was listened to
with great attention, and his proposition to
offer peace to the Rebels created an intense
sensation. Whether he spoke only for himself,
or whether he foreshadowed some policy of this
nature to be adopted by the Government,
remained for the future to develop.

MCLELLAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

With respect to the rumor that a pressure
will be brought to bear upon the new Legislature
of New Jersey to secure the selection of
General MCLELLAN to represent that State in
the Federal Senate for the six years' term,
commencing on the fourth of next March,
the New York Daily News, the organ per se
of the Peace-at-any-price Democracy, remarks
that "whoever the Democracy of New Jersey
will be on the alert to defeat such a movement.
General MCLELLAN, it says, is a stranger to
her soil, and his political antecedents are not
associated with hers, except in the single in-
stance of a Presidential campaign, that con-
clusively demonstrated his political weakness.
His citizenship, it avers, is of mushroom
growth, and his political existence has been
confined within the walls, but fatal record of
the War Department." General MCLELLAN,
it further maintains, is a proven and acknowl-
ledged failure; and any attempt to bring him
into public life would be to parade that
failure. The Daily News is surely one of
MCLELLAN's best friends, for next to the
friendly act of reminding one of his faults,
comes the kindness of constantly suggesting
his weaknesses and deficiencies.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The hand laid down by President MON-
ROE, upon which posterity has bestowed his
name, that the power of the United States
Government was bound to resist any encroach-
ment on American soil by foreign power,
has grown to be the unanimous sentiment of
the whole people. The three party Conven-
tions which met to nominate candidates for
the Presidential chair each asserted the
doctrine, "That all America belonged by right to
Americans." The Baltimore Convention, holding as
it did the important position as exponent of the Adminstration, in guarded
terms expressed their "extreme jealousy" at
the efforts of such powers to obtain new
footholds for monarchical governments, sus-
tained by a foreign military force in near
proximity to the United States."

Hence, too, all that is disgusting to the man
of honor is set to work, and the moribund cor-
ruption of SWIFT's embittered genius is
almost realized in the existence of beings who
have totally perverted the original principles
of noble human nature, and who deserve an
epithet no less expressive of abhorrence than
that of political Yahoo. In every condition
of life we find the merciful and the false.
That sphere which deals with the principles
of government and in which instances have
not been rare of political being almost tant-
amount to parrotic enthusiasm, is not peculiar
in this respect. The extent and influence of
that sphere it is which inevitably invites criti-
cism, and which have almost been made to
serve to invoke retribution and revenge.

Amid all the changes of peridy and fraud
brought against not a few of those who have
battled with each other in the political arena,
the timid and suspicious are apt to lose their
conviction that there is soundness and sweet-
ness after all in the apple of discord. They
are apt to forget that the Government which
has withstood so many and such immense
blows must possess a large fund of strength,
and amongst the satellites who surround, prin-
ciples, honest as the day, must somewhere
exist. If to have universal confidence is indeed
to be blind, to entertain universal distrust is
not to be sighted. Falsehood will not be
shaken by the one habit, nor truth encouraged
by the other.

The Democratic Convention also passed a
resolution to the same effect, but the foreign
influence, through BELMONT, prevented its
insertion into the platform. From these three
experts of the sentiment of all parties, we
may infer that the whole American people
hold the doctrine so ably advocated by President
MONROE.

Nature has decreed certain boundaries over
which no Government can successfully extend
its authority. Mountains, seas, and mighty
rivers act as bulwarks to restrict ambition and
to defend the weak. Whenever by force or
fraud nature oversteps these great checks to
aspiring power, defeat and disaster compel it
to return within the limits which Nature has
decreed. Roman history furnishes an emphatic
example of the truth of this principle. The
Emperor HADRIAN, not satisfied with the
empire inherited from his predecessor, an empire
reaching from the Black Sea to the Atlantic
Ocean, from the forests of Germany and the
wilds of Scotland to the burning wastes of
the African Sahara, extended his power beyond
the boundaries ordained by Nature, and
thus incurred the wrath of Heaven. The
emperor, however, was not so foolish as to
attempt to subdue the vast steppes of Russia.
His successor, TRAJAN, unimpaired by the
taunts of his conquerors, withdrew the armies from
the conquered territory, confident by previous
example that to maintain his power beyond
the limits decreed by the Gods was inconsistent
with all the lessons of history.

Now it so happens that the "fine fellows"
whom General BUTLER met are not the same
set as voted for the late General MCLELLAN.

The friends of the great defunct do not frequent
the neighborhood occupied by the "Brave," as they greatly fear that the raven-
ous hunger of the "traitor-eater" might induce
him to devour them as he did the ladies of
New Orleans. The great resort of these
"fine fellows" is in the Sixth Ward or
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